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nord, by Louis Vigouroux.* M. Paul de Rousiers, who has made several similar studies of the problems of organized labor in Great Britain, contributes an introduction to this volume, in which he calls attention to the fact that in English labor agitation the principle of sympathetic movements has been but little developed as compared with America, while the local union in England works out its own problem with greater attention to details and with better results than in America.

M. Vigouroux has succeeded in making his task a very definite and restricted one. He addresses himself to the questions why and how are laborers in America organized, what circumstances favor and hinder the progress of labor organizations and what results have they accomplished from the point of view of the workingman and from that of the employers and of American society in its entirety?

REVIEWS.

Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman, Being the Reflections and Reminiscences of Otto, Prince von Bismarck, Written and Dictated by Himself after His Retirement from Office. Translated from the German under the supervision of A. J. BUTLER, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 Vols. 8vo. Pp. (1) xxi, 415; (2) xx, 362. Price \$7.50. New York and London: Harper & Bros., 1899.†

The public and official acts of Prince Bismarck were well known to the world before the Iron Chancellor had laid down the sceptre of power. The history-writer had followed closely in the footsteps of the history-maker and recorded under the eye, and in some cases with the approval of the Prince, the events as they took place. Each of the earlier works on Bismarck sets forth distinct phases of the career of the great Pommeranian "Junker." The extensive work of Hahn, "*Fürst Bismarck, sein politisches Leben und Wirken*," 1878 to 1891, 5 vols., traces the political life of Bismarck as illustrated by official utterances and documents. Moritz Busch in his "*Fürst Bismarck und seine Leute während des Krieges mit Frankreich*" 1878, presented Bismarck in the heroic struggle for German supremacy. Von Poschinger in his "*Preussen im Bundestag*," and his "*Fürst Bismarck als Volkswirt*," 1889-91, treats of the important official functions of Bismarck in the Frankfurt Diet and

* *Bibliothèque du Musée Social.* Pp. xxvi, 362. Price, 4 fr. Armand Colin & Cie, Éditeurs, 5 rue de Méziers, Paris, 1899.

† *Gedanken und Erinnerungen von Otto Fürst von Bismarck.* Vol. ii, 8vo. Stuttgart: Cotta, 1898.

of his economic services to the German nation. Boehme and Dove in the "*Reden des Fürsten Bismarck*," 1885-91, illustrate the parliamentary activity of the great chancellor. Von Sybel's book "*Die Begründung des Deutschen Reichs durch Wilhelm I.*," 1889, presents in bold relief the royal founder of the new German Empire and his heroic coadjutor. Kohl, in his "*Fürst Bismarck, Regesten zu einer Biographie des ersten Reichskanzlers*," Vol. i, 1890, began a systematic treatment of the life of Bismarck. Wipper's "*Bismarck im Ruhestand*," 1891, presents the venerable chancellor at the close of his official career.

Outside of Germany also characteristic books on Bismarck have appeared. Reyntien, in his "*Bismarck et Cavour, l'Unité de l'Allemagne et l'Unité de l'Italie*," Bruxelles, 1875, early drew a comparison between Bismarck and Cavour, his great Italian contemporary. In English, too, the books of Busch, "*Bismarck and the Franco-German War*," Lowe's "*Prince Bismarck*," 1886, and "*Bismarck's Table-Talk*," 1895, furnished good accounts of the chancellor.

Notwithstanding the mass of material which was published on Bismarck during his life, it was generally understood that behind even the "inspired" utterances of the "*Kreuz-zeitung*" and other organs lay a great mass of unpublished detail which alone could fully explain many of the motives of the chancellor and thus justify his policy in the eyes of the German people. It was the general expectation that after the death of Bismarck great revelations would be made from these unpublished records of his life. Almost simultaneously came the announcement of Busch's "*Bismarck, Some Secret Pages of His History*," 1898, and "*Bismarck's Autobiography*," here under discussion.

It was to the autobiography of Bismarck naturally that all the world looked for the weighty utterances and even revelations of the great chancellor touching his eventful career. In this work we have the genesis and development of Bismarck's diplomatic policy as viewed by the actor himself. The chancellor speaks with the utmost candor and boldness, unfolding his private and personal attitude toward questions of state, toward his official colleagues, foreign representatives and princes, toward the Emperor himself and the Queen and Empress Augusta. Even toward his enemies he is characteristically outspoken. The whole narrative, though intensely serious throughout, is happily seasoned by unexpected dashes of Bismarckian wit.

At the outset the chancellor narrates how nearly he escaped becoming a republican. The "German national" impressions received at Plamann's school, in the spirit of Father Jahn, were not able, however, to override his earlier monarchical sentiments, and the shallow-

ness of the *Burschenschaft* at the university only served to strengthen his own conservative conception of German unity. Thus before actually entering upon his political career he had come to the conviction that this unity could only be secured in obedience to monarchical authority. It was this conviction which actuated the fearless "Junker" through the various stages of *auscultator*, *referendarius*, envoy, minister and imperial chancellor.

The revelations which the curious public doubtless hoped and expected to find among the last utterances of the great chancellor, when he came to speak of his dethronement and compulsory retirement, are wisely suppressed in the autobiography. The work, as it stands, leaves in clear view the inner life and the outward career of this great re-incarnation of the *Altgermane*.

The relation of the English translation to the German original is of interest to both readers and publishers. The charge has been made that the English edition is a faulty reproduction of the German original. In order to show more specifically how the English translator has handled the German a comparison may be permissible. For this purpose we have chosen a part of volume i, chapter 5:

In the English translation, p. 101, l. 4, "both on journeys and indoors," for the German *auf Reisen und zu Hause*; p. 103, "I would notify the feud to him," for *dass ich . . . ihm die Fehde ansagen würde*; p. 104, "(Manteuffel is) to perform as president," for *als Präses functioniren*; p. 107, "West Galicia," for *Ost-Galizien*; p. 109, "in which towns were indicated by the names of villages familiar to us," for *in welchem die Staaten durch die Namen uns bekannter Dörfer bezeichnet waren*; p. 110, to "silence," for *beschwichtigen*; p. 110, "we burden ourselves with a serious tax," for *laden eine schwere Schuld auf uns*; p. 119, "When we saw each other later his resentment had increased; he was inclined to disregard a summons from the king, and wished that I might find it possible to intervene in the matter," for the German, *Als wir uns später wiedersahen war seine Verstimung gehoben, er war geneigt einer Aufforderung Sr. Majestät entgegen zu kommen und wünschte dass ich in dem Falle mit ihm eintreten möge*.

This is the list of glaring mis-translations found in less than twenty pages of the English edition. Of course there are in addition to these mis-translations many minor infelicities which, though not interfering with the sense of the original, did not add materially to the English style. Apart from mis-translations, however, the English work is better book-making than the German. It is unpardonable in the case of such an important book that the German edition contains no index. The English edition, on the contrary, is furnished with an elaborate

index, which greatly facilitates the use of the book. It is high time that the Germans should devote some of their love of detail toward indexing.

If a second edition of the English translation is issued the book should undergo a thorough revision. This done, it will become a valuable contribution to Bismarck literature in the English language.

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The Lesson of Popular Government. By GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

Vol. I, pp. xix, 520; vol. II, pp. xii, 590. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

By popular government the author means a system of government in which the people choose their rulers instead of being ruled by those as to whom they have no choice, and in which participation in this choice of rulers is open to the mass of the people by means of widely diffused rights of suffrage. The lesson of popular government which it is the object of the work to enforce is that the absorption of the authority of government by the legislature tends to anarchy and thence to despotism, and that a strong and efficient executive is the indispensable condition of responsible government.

In support of this thesis the author marshals a vast array of testimony. The experience of the United States and of European countries is passed in review. Nine chapters are devoted to French history alone. Not only national, but state and city government also, is explored for argumentative material. The opinions of many writers on government are examined, and quotations are numerous and copious. The discussion takes a wide range, but is always interesting, and the work is a treasury of information, rather loosely arranged, but evidently the result of years of study and research.

Notwithstanding the great mass of material which the author has gathered in support of his position, his conclusions do not rest firmly upon the evidence. For instance, after reviewing the history of Switzerland, he is compelled to admit that although the legislature is supreme the government works well, but he adds that "this difference is manifestly explained by the nature and conditions of the country, and by the character, habits and traditions of the people." The explanation, while valid, knocks a great hole in the argument by showing that after all it depends upon circumstances whether legislative supremacy is good or bad. As complete a surrender of his case is also made by the author in his comments upon English government. He argues that it works successfully because the legislative supremacy